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omique." In this sense he says all Germans have become practicing socialists. Because Dr. Liebknecht is *not* this, he went to prison. The author believes that a great deal of what has gone to the state since the war will at its close go again to private hands, *but* side by side with these returns, the state will hold on to certain great industries and will create others of its own. This is *l'Etatisme* rooted in authority and rigorously governing the people. To free itself from this incubus is the task of socialism.

A long introduction deals with socialism under its reformist, syndicalist, and democratic aspects.

In the remaining 164 pages we see the struggle to secure political power (part first) and in part second, the democratic socializing of the means of production—to save individual liberty from "*l'Etat-pouvoir*" held and controlled by a master class.

The state *now* is the organ of a class. It "diffuses among this class monopoly privileges." The democratic socialism of M. Vandervelde is to destroy this capitalist monopoly while the privileges are passed on to the whole of us.

Decentralization is to play a great part in this change. It is claimed that not only Germany but Switzerland had begun this process. Napoleon wanted the Bank of France to be in the hands of the government but not too much so—*mais qu'elle n'y soit pas trop*. This is Vandervelde's position with a definite program of limitations regional and independent in local management. His best illustrations are from Swiss experience of the government railways.

This study gains in interest and in importance because of the character and experience of the author. Even more perhaps it gains because its thesis is but one of many signs of revolt against the actual state.

JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS.

NEW BOOKS

DRAKE, P. H. *Democracy made safe*. (Boston: LeRoy Phillips, 15 Ashburnham Place. 1918. Pp. 110. \$1.)

Although the author of this book does not use the word socialism, his program follows rather closely that of the many popular socialist writers, particularly those of the naïve, idealistic type. The mode of procedure is beautifully simple. All that is necessary is for everybody to agree to socialize industry and abolish money and profits, then to set a day; and on that day, presto! the new social order commences. The arguments are quite clearly and concisely presented, but readers who are familiar with radical literature will find little that is new or original.

G. L. ARNER.

HARRÉ, T. E. *The I. W. W. An auxiliary of the German espionage system.* (New York: R. M. Easley, 1 Madison Ave. 1918. Pp. 64. 25c.)

HOBSON, S. G. *National guilds.* (London: G. Bell & Son. 1918. Pp. 370. \$2.)

JOHNSON, J. E. *Selected articles on municipal ownership.* Third edition. (New York: H. W. Wilson Co. Pp. 334. \$1.50.)

MACGREGOR, F. H. *Municipal coal yards.* (Madison: Extens. Div. Univ. of Wisconsin. 1918. Pp. 23. 10c.)

SPARGO, J. *Social democracy explained. Theories and tactics of modern socialism.* (New York: Harper. 1918. Pp. 338. \$1.50.)

Mr. Spargo is well prepared by training and experience to explain social democracy. He has explained it many times in the past twelve years, and the present volume maintains the usual high standard of his work. Those who are not acquainted with his earlier books will find this one interesting and instructive, but readers who are already familiar with Mr. Spargo's point of view will find very little that is new. The chapters were written about four years ago, as a series of lectures and have not been materially revised since that time. The book is thus rather disappointing in that it discusses none of the many new developments in the socialist movement which have been so prominent since the beginning of the war. Mr. Spargo's own views, as he admits in the preface, have changed in some respects since the lectures were prepared.

The final chapter on the liquor problem does cover a subject which Mr. Spargo has not often discussed. He is now a strong advocate of prohibition and argues that socialists in America should follow the lead of those in Scandinavia, Austria, and Finland, and work for the destruction of the liquor traffic.

G. L. ARNER.

The allied cause is the cause of socialist internationalism. An address to the socialists of all lands issued on behalf of the Social Democratic League of America and the Jewish Socialistic League. (New York: Social Democratic League, J. G. Phelps Stokes, secretary. 1918.)

The thirty-fifth annual report of the work of the Fabian Society for the year ended 31st March, 1918. (London: Fabian Soc. 1918. Pp. 23.)

Thirty-second annual report, for the year ended December 31, 1917, of the Labour Copartnership Association. (London: Labour Copartnership Association, 6 Bloomsbury Sq., W. C. 1. 1918. Pp. 4.)

Statistics are given in regard to copartnership and profit sharing in British gas companies for 1917.